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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.

Barometer 29.72

May 24, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 86  
Humidity 58 72

May 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 79  
Humidity 94 89

7951 日五十月四

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

五拜禮 四廿月五英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
ANNUUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### Americans Engage in Three Fights.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says that American patrols at Lunerville, north-west of Toul, have been engaged in three fights during the past twenty-four hours. The Americans at Lunerville repulsed an enemy patrol which took refuge in a trench, taking prisoners. Later, the Germans retaliated, but were forced to withdraw so quickly that they did not have time to take their dead. The Americans north-west of Toul drove back the German patrol to its own lines without suffering casualties.

#### Germans Disturbed by French Success.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 22, says:—Much counter-battery work against large concentrations of German guns was carried out during the fine spell, and also the bombing of ammunition dumps by our squadrons. The French success at Lore has manifestly disturbed the German High Command considerably, judging by the wireless effort to minimize it. Far behind the front the Germans are continuing to train divisions for a fresh effort. Rather more than 150 divisions have been employed in the German offensive hitherto, of which nearly half have been in the battle once, over one-third twice and well over a score thrice. One Division has been in four times.

#### British Inflict Heavy Casualties.

London, May 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a second attempt to raid our positions south-east of Meenil. We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

#### Heavy Artillery Firing.

London, May 22.

A French communique states:—There was somewhat heavy artillery firing during the night in the region of Haillies, St. Omer, Wood, B. avray and Pembrat. There is great patrol and reconnaissance activity on the entire Ailette Front.

#### HEROIC SOLDIERS.

##### Deeds that Won the Victoria Cross.

London, May 22.

How acts of individual heroism helped to hold the line during the recent battle on the Western Front is told in the Gazette in announcing the award of seven Victoria Crosses, all in British Regiments. One recipient was killed and three others are probably killed. Each story reveals repeated acts of gallantry of the highest order.

Captain Thomas Pryce, of the Grenadiers, personally led a house-to-house attack on a village. He personally killed seven Germans. Next day, when surrounded with forty men, he repelled four enemy attacks, killing many Germans. Then the enemy brought up field guns and commenced knocking in the trench and gradually worked within sixty yards of Captain Pryce and his little party, which still held out. Then the enemy brought up reinforcements. Captain Pryce had now only seventeen men who had been holding out all day long. Their ammunition was exhausted, but he was determined there should be no surrender, so led the men forward in a bayonet charge. The last seen was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle against overwhelming odds. The official account concluded:—"With forty men he held back an enemy battalion for ten hours; undoubtedly stopping an advance through the British line and thus greatly influencing the battle."

Second Lieutenant Buchan, of the Argylls, was isolated but resisted all day long, constantly exposing himself to terrible fire. Ultimately the enemy got close in and shouted to him to surrender. Lieutenant Buchan replied:—"To hell with surrender!" He then shot the foremost enemy and fought his way back to the support line, where he held out till dusk. He refused to go to the dressing station, saying that his place was with his men. Owing to an unexpected flank withdrawal, it was impossible to send an order to Lieutenant Buchan, who was last seen holding out against great odds. "His gallantry, self-sacrifice and utter disregard of personal safety during two days of most severe fighting is in accord with the highest traditions of the British Army."

Private Cooper, of the Dorsets, was with a company without cover on a shell-sweep floor. It was necessary to discover the enemy's strength. He saw five runners one after another killed in trying to get this information, then he volunteered, got it and got back. This enabled his Commander to organize a counter-attack which regained the whole position won by the enemy. Subsequently Private Cooper carried back no fewer than five messages under a heavy barrage to the Company at Headquarters.

These stories are typical.

#### EMPIRE DAY.

##### French to Join in Celebrations.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French are joining with Britain and the Dominions in the celebration of Empire Day on May 24. A series of demonstrations has been arranged in the principal cities. In Paris the President of the Chamber of Deputies will deliver an address on Great Britain in some before President Poincaré and the Ambassadors. Distinguished officers, statesmen and literateurs will similarly discuss on various aspects of Britain's war effort in other cities. Admiral Bouchard, at Marseilles, will relate the war efforts of the British Dominions and Colonies in Asia and Africa. M. Roume, who is Governor General of the French Colonies, will describe at Toulouse the efforts of Australia. M. Gaston Dischamps, the author, will lecture on Canada at Nantes in the presence of Mr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General to Canada.

#### AUSTRIAN ROYALTY IN TURKEY.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Austrian Emperor and Empress were ceremoniously welcomed by the Sultan, the ex-Khedive, Sheikh Ur-Ram, and a crowd of nobles at Constantinople on May 19. They drove to the Yildiz Palace, where they held a reception.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE PARIS AND LONDON RAIDS.

#### Another Alarm in the French Capital.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there was an air raid alarm given last evening. The "All clear" was given at one o'clock in the morning.

#### The London Casualties.

London, May 22.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in Sunday's air raid in all districts are now 44 killed and 179 injured.

#### Details of the New Gotha.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on May 22, gives the following particulars of the giant new Gotha bombing plane which the Germans employed in the latest night raids on France and England:—It has a wing spread of forty metres and is driven by three motors, each of three hundred horse-power. It accommodates nine passengers, but on raids the crew numbers five or six, in order to carry more bombs and petrol. It carries about two tons of bombs, including one of about a ton weight, containing 850 kilos of explosive. Owing to the difficulty of loading a night machine of such a size, it is probable that there will be a high proportion of losses through accidents.

#### German Plea for Cessation of Raids.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Volks Zeitung states that the member of the Reichstag, Herr Keitel, has questioned the Chancellor as regards better protection from air raids. The paper alleges that he asked if the Chancellor was prepared to end "this senseless murder of women and children" by international treaties.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

##### An Outbreak in Petrograd Feared.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on May 13, says that the distribution of bread in Petrograd has ceased and is replaced by potatoes. Flour is unobtainable. A popular outbreak is apprehended. A great fire is reported at the Dock Station at Archangel.

##### Muslim Meeting Broken Up.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that Soviet soldiers have broken up a Muslim mass meeting at Kizim to protest against the dispersal of the Muslim National Assembly.

##### Loyalty to the Allies.

London, May 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, the Central Committee of the United Party has passed a resolution in favour of continued loyalty to the Allies and opposing the asking of German help to reorganise Russia.

##### The Anti-Bolshevik Cossacks.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that detachments of General Duff's anti-Bolshevik Cossacks have entered the Government of Samara.

##### Another Complaint.

London, May 22.

A Russian wireless message complains that Germany is not only attacking Russian warships in the Black Sea, but German submarines are shelling Russian ships even when they have wounded on board. The message pathetically requests the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to enquire whether a sailing ship may proceed to Norway for fuel without fear of capture.

##### The Future of Poland.

London, May 22.

An authoritative Polish source states that Austria-Germany has agreed that Austria shall take a large portion of Russian Poland. Prussia intends to seize other parts, but the vast majority of the Polish nation demands a united and independent Poland free from German and Magyar domination and including the Polish territories of Silesia, Posen and Danzig.

#### AMERICA'S DUTY.

##### President Wilson on Insincere Peace Offers.

London, May 22.

A message received in London from New York, dated May 18, says:—President Wilson reviewed the Red Cross Parade this afternoon and in the evening he addressed a Red Cross Mass Meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, inaugurating a campaign to raise a second hundred million dollars for war relief purposes. Mr. F. P. Davidson, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, who has just returned from a visit to the war zone, in a speech, declared that the next few months would be the most critical of the war. The moral of the Allies had never been higher, and soldiers and civilians were confident of victory in spite of the knowledge that Germany's supreme effort was imminent.

President Wilson was accorded a tremendous ovation when he entered the Opera House and again when he rose to speak. Speaking extempore, President Wilson said:—There are two duties which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war and the second duty, which goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing not only the real quality of our people but the real quality of our purpose and ourselves. Of course the first duty, which we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I heard a gentleman recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I asked Congress to name no limit because Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry, and we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested these intimations and found them insincere. I now recognise them for what they are, namely an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal regarding accommodation in the West involves a reservation regarding the East. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH ARRESTS.

#### A Public Trial Demanded.

London, May 22.

The Daily Chronicle reiterates the desirability of a public trial for the arrested Irishmen or the immediate publication of the evidence of conspiracy. It says that the fact that they were arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act suggests that a trial is not contemplated, and adds that such a decision requires an explanation. Otherwise the effect on Irish opinion will be bad.

#### NO TIME FOR CONCENTRATION.

London, May 22.

At a luncheon at the Mansion House in commemoration of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government were constantly being criticised by well-meaning people who said that if the Allies would only use conciliatory language the Germans would bring out their hand to us. That was a profound misconception of German psychology. Our duty at present was to maintain and increase the national effort and not allow anything to interfere therewith, and also to bind the alliance still closer. Unity of Command could only be fully effected if it represented the unity of the peoples. (Loud Cheers). Above all, we must not forget the principles of justice and freedom for which the Allies are fighting.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

##### THE WESTERN FRONT.

##### Franco-Italian Aerial Operations.

London, May 22.

A French communique says: There was intermittent artillery activity south of the Somme, on the Oise and in Vosges. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and nine others forced to descend badly damaged in their own lines during the night. Moreover twenty-five thousand kilograms of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments, railway stations and aviation grounds. Italian machines bombarded railway stations at Mont Cornet and an aerodrome at Villon-Bols where great damage was observed.

##### Some British Raids.

London, May 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have carried out a number of successful raids. On the night of the 21st we entered German trenches at two points south-east of Arras, imprisoning fourteen. Other raiding parties brought back a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Locon and Nieppe Forest in the Metzen sector. We imprisoned sixteen northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal. They belonged to a raiding party approaching our lines northward of Albert. The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Denancourt and considerably active eastward of Nieppe Forest. The enemy heavily shelled our sector north-eastward of Bethune. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in the day time on Monday on the enemy's railway stations, aerodromes and billets. Enemy scouts attacked our reconnaissance and bombing aeroplanes. We brought down thirteen and drove down two. Four of ours are missing. Our night fliers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin. A further four and a half tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Thionville, Metz and Coblenz on Rhine. Twenty-two heavy bombs were dropped on the morning of the 21st on railway stations at Namur and Charleroi. One machine has not returned. Since the commencement of the German offensive one thousand German aeroplanes have been brought down or driven down and over a thousand tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines.

##### MARTIAL LAW IN BOHEMIA.

London, May 22.

A telegram from Bern says: The "Slovenski Narod" states that martial law has been proclaimed in Bohemia in consequence of popular excesses and many have been imprisoned. The estates of Prince Fierstenberg, the Kaiser's friend, were plundered and the building burned. Outbreaks occurred at Pilsen, Náchod and other towns. Dr. Seidler visited Prague and north Bohemia and informed the striking miners that he hoped the Ukrainian food supplies would enable Austria to pull through till the harvest. He promised to consider a reduction of working hours and said the Emperor was working incessantly for peace which was not so hopeless as many thought.

##### FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

##### The China-Japanese Agreement.

London, May 21.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington reports that the United States and other Allied Governments were not consulted concerning the China-Japanese Treaty against Germany but were kept informed of the negotiations. The American Government possesses the fullest reports of trusted agents recently from Russia and is gradually becoming convinced that the Russian army can never be induced to fight again and that action of the character indicated by the China-Japanese treaty may be necessary. The principal question of policy at issue is whether Japan with America and the Allies would be justified in acting without a specific request from the Soviet Government. It is understood that if the Soviet is prepared to make such a request the United States would take the lead in recognising the Bolshevik Government.

##### Terms of the Agreement.

Paris, May 22.

A Peking message says: The China-Japanese treaty signed on the 18th inst. provides that the two Governments with a view to meeting the danger of German penetration to the East shall decide on a common agreement on a footing of perfect equality and mutual help in the region where common action is necessary. The Chinese authorities undertake to facilitate the task of the Japanese in occupied territories while the Japanese undertake to respect Chinese sovereignty and local customs and to evacuate Chinese territory immediately the operations are ended. Chinese troops may be employed outside of national territory. Both Governments will come to an agreement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway as to whether the line should be utilised in the course of the operations.

(Continued on Page 7.)

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### (Reuter's Service in the "Telegraph.")

#### A RED CROSS APPEAL.

London, May 21.

President Wilson, in his speech on the American Red Cross, said:—The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succour, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell them now they are mistaken, for the glory of this war may follow, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish the glory of this war may follow through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are. But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do and it is a character which those who see and realise appreciate and admire; but their duty is a duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is a duty of mercy and succour and friendship. Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not one hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture in the centre of the scene. Four nations are engaged against the world and a very great advantage are showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandisement. And against them twenty-three Governments representing the greatest part of the population of world have been drawn together into a new sense of community of interest and purpose and a new sense of unity of life. The Secretary for War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said: "If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any of these troops trains and ask the soldiers in English how many of them have been in America." The War Secretary tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and said "How many of you boys have been in America?" And he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up, "Me from San Francisco," "Me from New York," all over. There is part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People who had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us and who were now friends of America were fighting for their native Italy. Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together and this intimate contact of the great Red Cross of peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre and heart of it all. If we sustain it properly will be this land that we so dearly love. My friends a great day of duty has come and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. The duty of us all now is to serve one another; and nobody can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough, I am old enough, to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save a country. This is a war to save the world and your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will rebirth you of the nation.



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## GENERAL NEWS.

U.S. Judge at Children's Court.  
Judge Ben B. Lindsey, head of  
the Children's Court, Denver,  
Col., occupied a seat on the bench  
at Old-street Children's Court  
recently, and congratulated the  
magistrate, Mr. Clarke Hall, on  
the methods he followed. Judge  
Lindsey is the author of a stand-  
ard work in America on the care  
and training of children. He is  
now in England on business con-  
nected with the United States  
Government.

## Newspapers for the Fleet.

An urgent appeal for financial  
help is made by the chairman of  
the Fleet Newspapers for the Fleet  
Fund established by the British  
Chamber of Commerce under the  
authority of the Admiralty. Since  
August, 1914, over 1,000,000  
daily and weekly newspapers,  
periodicals, and magazines have  
been despatched to H.M. ships, as  
well as a large number of gram-  
phones, for which there is an  
increasing demand, and the ex-  
penses are heavy. The scheme  
has the hearty support of the  
King and Queen. Contributions  
will be acknowledged by the hon-  
orary treasurer, Mr. Lionel A. Martin,  
87, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

## The Test of a Good Song.

Speaking at the Royal Institution  
yesterday, Sir A. C. Macken-  
zie said that England's musical  
triumphs of a century ago were  
her sea songs. He singled out  
for special praise "Tom Bowling,"  
which, he said, fulfilled the test  
of a good song, which was that  
directly one heard the melody  
the words came to the mind. He  
referred to Wagner's remark that  
the opening bars of "God Save  
the King" represent the British  
character, by which he presum-  
ably meant our sturdiness and  
obedience. For himself he con-  
sidered Tchaikovsky's "1812"  
the most successful piece of vivid  
scene painting in music of modern  
times. He contended that Richard  
Strauss' tone poems could not be  
accepted as art.

## Large Sales of War Bonds.

The total number of applica-  
tions for National War Bonds  
(Bank of England issue) received  
by, or notified to, the Bank of  
England during the week ended at close  
of business on Saturday, March  
16, was 51,528, the amount  
applied for being \$55,913,455,  
making a total to that date of  
456,138 applications for an  
amount of \$577,423,450. These  
figures include a considerable sum  
actually invested during Business  
Men's Week, March 4-8, but not  
notified to the Bank of England  
until the early part of last week,  
says the Times of March 20. The  
figures for the sale of National  
War Bonds (Post Office issue)  
for the week ended March 8 are  
not yet available, but these are  
estimated at \$2,900,000, making  
a total to that date of \$22,450,  
000. Up to March 9 the total  
number of War Savings Certifi-  
cates sold since the commence-  
ment of the issue was 167,515,  
246.

## "Californian Millionaire" Story.

At Guildhall, recently Paolo  
Carietti, 27, a Belgian waiter,  
was remanded on a charge of  
attempting to obtain money by  
means of the confidence trick from  
Baptiste Spelinx, a discharged  
Belgian soldier. The prosecutor  
stated that he met the prisoner,  
who asked him if he was a Belgian.  
He told him that he was, and  
they went for a walk. They were  
joined by a man with a black  
beard, whom the prisoner intro-  
duced to the witness as a million-  
aire just arrived from California.  
He also stated that the man was a  
Belgian unable to speak English,  
and if Spelinx would show him  
round and interpret for him it  
would be made worth his while.  
The prisoner inquired if the  
witness had any money, and on  
hearing that he had \$12 on him  
and \$25 at home, he suggested  
that the witness should go and  
fetch his money and hand it to  
the bearded man, to show that he  
was a trustworthy person. The  
witness, he said, had \$100,000 to  
distribute among poor Belgians,  
and he would entrust Spelinx to  
make the distribution. The  
witness went home, ostensibly  
for the purpose of fetching his  
money, but informed the police of  
what had taken place, and the  
prisoner was afterwards arrested.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## No "Slap Dash" Legislation.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., at a conference convened by the Women's Industrial Council and the Fabian Women's Group upon the question of the establishment of a Ministry of Health, said there was an almost universal consensus of opinion that unification was necessary. He was profoundly sceptical of anything in the nature of slap dash legislation, and these problems could only be worked out with painstaking care after consultation with the parties affected.

## Church Appointments.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Dudley Clark, curate of Christ Church, St. Leonard, to the vicarage of St. Frideswide, Poplar. Mr. Clark worked for some time in the parish as a layman, when it was the Christ Church, Oxford, Mission. The following, whose appointments have not already been announced, have been instituted recently in the diocese of London:—The Rev. A. P. Turnbull, to the vicarage of St. Paul, Lisson Grove; the Rev. R. F. Jones, to the vicarage of St. John the Baptist, Islington; the Rev. H. D. Streetfield, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Clapton; the Rev. E. Penny, to the vicarage of West Twyford; the Rev. J. B. Bristow, to the vicarage of St. Stephen, Paddington; the Rev. F. E. Baverstock, to the vicarage of St. Clement, Notting Hill; and the Rev. G. M. S. Oldham, to the vicarage of St. James, Clapton.

## Greater Liberty for Anglers.

The Port of London Authority announce that in view of the national food shortage the ensuing close season for all coarse fish except pike and eels will not begin until April 15, when angling will cease until June 18. This year there will be no close season for pike and eels. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries state that the Order made by the Food Controller on March 14 does not of itself authorise fishing for freshwater fish in any way it present unlawful, but simply empowers the Board to authorise, by Order, the fishing for freshwater fish by methods or appliances, or at times, places, and in circumstances, and the sale and purchase of freshwater fish at times otherwise unlawful. The only Order affecting freshwater fish at present issued by the Board is for the extension for one month of the open season for such fish. Other orders are under consideration.

## Care of Mothers and Children.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bill, which was recently presented to the House of Commons by the President of the Local Government Board, is designed, as its title states, "to make further provision for the health of mothers and young children." Councils of counties or county boroughs, of metropolitan boroughs and of borough or urban districts with a population of over 20,000, and the City of London Corporation are empowered to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age who are not being educated in schools recognised by the Board of Education. No authority is given to local authorities to establish a general domiciliary service by medical practitioners. The Bill provides that every council in England and Wales exercising these powers or the powers for providing for mothers and children conferred on them by the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, shall establish a maternity and child welfare committee to whom all matters relating to the exercise of the powers shall stand referred. The report of the committee on a matter is to be considered by the council before action is taken except in the case of urgency. The council may also delegate to the committee any of their powers, except those of raising a rate or of borrowing money. The committee are to include women and members of the insurance committees concerned.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Widows and the State.

The annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, at Chelsea Town Hall, passed a resolution that widows with dependent children, or those incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning their own living, should be entitled to a State maintenance allowance for themselves and their children, not be in the hands of boards of guardians or parish councils. A further resolution was passed in favour of the endowment of maternity and child hood.

## Captain Roosevelt.

Captain Archie Roosevelt, son of the ex-President, received the Croix de Guerre in the American Field Hospital, France, where he has been since he was wounded during the counter-barrage which the Germans laid down during the last raid the Americans carried out in the Toul sector. His injuries consist of a splinter of shell in the knee, a compound fracture of the arm, and slight shell shock. Captain Roosevelt was standing with his men in a communication trench when a shell burst next to him. The surgeons say he is resting comfortably. Two new relatives in the American Army are the only visitors who have been permitted to see him in hospital.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business.—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
E. DE VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong 17th May, 1918.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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have this day formed the above  
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Crown Prince " " " "	100	4.65
" " " " " "	50	2.35
" " " " " "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

### THE EMPIRE.

For the fourth year in succession, Empire Day finds us still in the throes of the Great War. Happily, however, the same old spirit of determination to see the struggle through to the end animates the great commonwealth of free peoples known as the British Empire. It is not a British characteristic to indulge in self-glorification—we can vary well leave that to the Germans—but he would be a strange type of Britisher who, on the day set apart for thinking imperially, did not feel a sense of pride and gratification at what the Empire has been able to accomplish in defence of the liberties of the world. So today we think especially of the noble part which has been played by Britons the world over and more especially of the undying devotion and loyalty of the peoples of our great overseas possessions. A great honour and a great responsibility have been committed to their charge, and they have magnificently done all, and even more, than was expected of them.

Some few weeks ago, Mr. Walter Long spoke at a luncheon in London of the wonderful character of the British Empire and of the marvellous part it had played in the war. One of his sentences is worth recalling to-day. He said—"Although loosely knit, the moment the Empire was confronted with real danger it stood as one man, and all the troops had shown that they were entitled to rank with heroes whose names are written in gold in the Empire's history." That is no sentimental juggling with words; it is a fact which has been abundantly demonstrated since the day when fighting first broke out. And we know what a tremendous factor the loyalty of the great British Colonies has been in upholding the vain and foolish calculations of the Hun. Some little time ago, a German writer, speaking for his fellow-countrymen, said they reckoned that India would rise in revolt the moment the first shot was fired in the European war, that the British Empire would be torn to pieces, and that there would be a triumphant revolution in South Africa. That was the German dream; we know how utterly it has been falsified by events. But apart from the wonderful manner in which the peoples of the British Empire have rallied to the defence of civilization—and our Allies will be the first to admit the value of the great help rendered—we have the other fact of the war's effect on the Empire itself. Lord Rosebery once said he sometimes thought that nothing but a great war would ever federate the British Empire. Whatever of truth there may have been in that observation, we know now what the present struggle has done to weld the bonds of Empire more strongly together. Never in our history have the people owing allegiance to the British flag found themselves in such close comradeship as is felt to-day. And, so far from war serving to loosen the ties which bind the Dominions to the Mother Country, there is a determination that the future shall witness a closer and more firmly established union than has ever been known before.

The British Empire is assuredly "a wonderful thing" to use Mr. Walter Long's phraseology. It covers more than one fifth of the total land surface of the world, and its peoples number one-fourth of the world's inhabitants. It stands to-day the symbol of freedom and liberty, for the preservation of which it will remain firm to the end. It has given its sons in thousands because it stands for Right against Might, but although its blood has been freely shed its spirit is as unquenchable as ever. Territorially it is still intact, not an inch of it having fallen into the hands of the enemy, who himself has lost all his overseas possessions. Great as has been its past, and noble as is the part which it is now playing in the world's history, we believe it has a greater future still before it. The war has re-made the Empire, and out of the terrible struggle against brute force and dastardly intrigues will arise a greater Democracy still, to be for ever a bulwark and a shield protecting peace-loving peoples from the greed and lust of those who would seek to dominate the world by force.

### A Sound Attitude.

We think the public will generally agree that the Hon. Mr. Pollock took the correct attitude at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday when he insisted that in framing the new regulations for preventing the recurrence of such a disaster as occurred at the Racecourse in February last a Government official should be personally responsible for seeing that such regulations are carried out. The reply of the Government on the point was not at all satisfactory. It was to the effect that the authorities were not prepared to undertake responsibility for the stability of either permanent or temporary structures which are not its property, nor of matted or other theatres and other structures which are constantly erected all over the Colony by private individuals. His Excellency said the Director of Public Works absolutely refused to issue any more permits for matted unless he was satisfied concerning them, and a very large staff would be required to do that. Mr. Pollock, however, rightly pleaded that it was no use throwing general responsibility over a body like the Civil Service, holding that certain definite officials should be held responsible. That is surely a reasonable stand to take.

### An Absurd Policy.

If structures are faulty, the owners or contractors cannot, of course, be absolved from blame, but, on the other hand, what is the use of regulations being drawn up if it is to be nobody's special business to see that they are enforced? The Government surely is not going to be content with framing the regulations and then, without ironing further in the matter, let building proceed and in the event of a disaster, merely lie back and point to the fact that if the regulations had been obeyed the catastrophe would never have occurred. That policy is not followed in regard to large buildings, neither should it be in regard to any. It must rest on some definite officer of the Government to see that orders made are obeyed, before it is too late. We see that the regulations, when drafted, are to be laid before the Legislative Council, and we hope that the points urged by Mr. Pollock will then be pressed home again.

### A Pretty Compliment.

Though Empire Day finds us once again in the throes of war, it finds us also, it may without exaggeration be said, more united as an Empire than ever we were before. What is equally important, it finds us more closely attached to our gallant Ally the French. At home and throughout the Empire, in one form or another, our Imperial unity is being celebrated, while, with characteristic charm of manner, our French Ally has taken the opportunity to celebrate the day very pleasingly and in a way very flattering to us as a nation. In one of to-day's telegrams, it will be noted that at several French centres eminent Frenchmen are to discourse on different aspects of the British Empire. In Paris, in the presence of President Poincaré and the Ambassadors, the President of the Chamber of Deputies is delivering an address entitled "Great Britain in Arms," while at Marseilles, Admiral Bouchard will relate as to the war efforts of the British Dominions and Colonies in Asia and Africa. At Toulouse the efforts of Australia will be discussed upon by M. Roume, the Governor-General of the French Colonies, while the well known French author, M. Gaston Deschamps, will lecture at Nantes on Canada. It is an extremely fine compliment that our French Ally pays us and one which will certainly tend to cement more firmly than ever the cordial relationship that exists between the two countries.

### Last Year's Weather.

The principal features of the weather in Hongkong in 1917 were the heavy rains from July 10 to 29, when 30.08 inches fell, a general deficit of wind velocity, and a typhoon which passed 41 miles to the north of the Observatory on August 13.

### DAY BY DAY.

COME THE THREE CORNERS OF THE WORLD IN ARMS, AND WE SHALL SHOCK THEM. NOUGHT SHALL MAKE US BURN, IF ENGLAND TO ITSELF DO REST BUT TRUE.—Shakespeare.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the anniversary of the passing of the Bank Holiday Act (1871).

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11d.

Assessor of Rates.  
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. David Wood to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Chapman, V.D. or until further notice, with effect from the 22nd May, 1918.

The Bishop of Victoria.  
The Bishop of Victoria, Mr. Miles and the Messrs. Lander have gone to Victoria, B.C., for a few months. They hope to return to the Colony in the autumn. During the Bishop's absence, Archdeacon Barnett, at St. Paul's College will act as the Bishop's Commissary.

Sanitary Appointments.  
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Adam Gibson to act as Head of the Sanitary Department, in addition to his other duties, and Mrs. Alice Deborah Hickling to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, until further notice, with effect from the 18th instant.

University Students.  
At the end of the year the number of students in the Hongkong University was 185, 84 of whom were taking the Engineering Course, 65 Medicine, and 37 Arts. While most of the students have studied in Hongkong schools, a number come from Canton, the Coast Ports of China, and the Straits Settlements.

Military Outing.  
The local Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, and families were entertained by the Services Entertainment Band on Whit Monday by a trip to Macao and back. The weather was unfavourable but nevertheless the sea air and excellent catering of the Steamboat Company, who very courteously made special arrangements for the party, was much enjoyed by all.

Motor Car Accident.  
The Police report that a Chinese woman, aged 42 years, living in Queen's Road, East, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe injuries to the head sustained by being knocked down by motor car No. 38 on the Praya East, at 7 a.m. yesterday. It appears that the woman alighted from a tramcar at Gresson Street and crossed the road at the back of the car, walking into the motor car, which was proceeding in the direction of the Racecourse.

Railway Traffic.  
The continually growing passenger traffic on the Kowloon-Canton Railway is demonstrated by the following figures, taken from the Report on the Blue Book for 1917.—In 1917 the passengers booked by stations in British Territory in stations in China were 309,394, against 807,310 in 1916 and 271,382 in 1915. The passengers booked by stations in China to stations in British Territory were 352,008, against 344,220 in 1916 and 328,839 in 1915. The gross receipts for the year were \$428,426 as against \$368,215 for 1916, an increase of \$60,211. The balance after paying working expenses stands at \$90,814.88 or \$21,290.94 more than the previous year.

Legislation in 1917.  
In the Report on the Blue Book for 1917 just published, it is stated that thirty-two Ordinances were passed during 1917 of which twelve were amendments of previous Ordinances. The most important matters with which these Ordinances dealt were the Crown Land Preservation, Liquors, Deportation, Opium, Fisheries, Importation and Exportation, and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—Deposit. The following Ordinances in connection with the war were enacted:—The Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment, Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods, Rating (Special War Rate), Military Service, Legal Proceedings against Enemies, and Contracts (War Restrictions).

### HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued yesterday by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.  
No. 979 Pte. F. G. I. Wheeler joined the Corps on 22.5.18 and is posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon. No. 779 Lee, Corp. F. A. Reis, Signalling Section is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 920 Pte. E. P. Papperell, "D" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 31.5.18.

Attached.  
Captain A. M. Preston, 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, ceased to be attached to the Corps, on leaving the Colony, dated 18.5.18.

Leave.  
The following have been granted leave for the duration of the war, from 18th May, 1918:—No. 98 Sergt. T. Sutherland, Eng. Coy. No. 143 Ser. O. P. Bond, Eng. Coy. No. 463 Sergt. J. W. Deakin, "B" Coy. No. 428 Ser. J. A. Howe, Eng. Coy. No. 710 Corp. E. V. Carpenter, M. G. Coy. No. 254 Spr. W. J. Woodman, Eng. Coy. No. 109 Corp. R. S. Verette, Eng. Coy. No. 407 Ser. F. F. Pereira, Eng. Coy. No. 114 2/Cpl. W. G. Clark, Eng. Coy. No. 581 Pte. J. T. Marecki, "B" Coy. No. 286 1/Cpl. H. H. Pegg, Eng. Coy. No. 73 Ser. P. Verette, A. B. Art. Coy. No. 308 W. J. Carrie (attached H.K.P.R.) No. 434 Pte. Walter Pryde, "A" Coy. No. 47 Gar. J. C. Fletcher, Art. Coy. No. 438 Pte. J. K. Kelson, "A" Coy. No. 88 Gar. J. Stalker, Art. Coy. No. 494 Pte. A. Edwards, "A" Coy. No. 51 Gar. G. Green, Art. Coy. No. 421 Pte. J. T. Ewing, "A" Coy. No. 63 Gar. E. B. Lambert, Art. Coy. No. 232 Pte. C. E. Lozan, M. G. Coy. No. 757 Ser. A. A. Birnie, Mtd. Sec. No. 342 Pte. F. E. Joeland, (att. to H.K.P.R.) No. 319 Gar. P. H. Cobb (att. to H.K.P.R.) Sergt. P. Jacks, Art. Coy. is granted 31 months' leave, from 11.6.18, on Medical Certificate. Gunner F. M. H. Holman, Art. Coy. is granted 3 months' special leave on the affairs of the Hongkong University, to date from day of departure.

Lecture.  
A lecture will be given by 2nd Lieut. Pierce-Grove to officers, N.C.O.s, and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 31st instant at 8 p.m. Subject: Experiences on Service. Uniform need not be worn.

Artillery Order.  
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—Right and Left Half Companies, Duty at Belohers Battery as per Roster and Instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

Engineer Orders.  
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—24th to 31st May, 1918:—E. L. Manning, Nightly, Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters, Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belohers, 2nd Lieut. Templeton; Signaller, Lieut. Stevenson. Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1st Belohers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "P. official" rate (1) 1st Class 2nd Belohers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Operations and Parades H.E. and Sergt. Div. H.K.D.C. Class 3 at Lee-man at 6.30 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, H.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. The Office at Wellington Barracks having been vacated, all communications for O.C. Engineer Company should be addressed to Engineer Company Office, H.K. D.O. Headquarters, Public telephone No. 2491 and Government telephone.

Infantry Parades.  
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—"A" COMPANY.  
Tuesday, 28th May.—5.30 p.m. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4: Parades on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Points for Hongkong Merchants.

The following notice issued from the Imports and Exports Office appears in the Gazette:—

Merchants are requested to note the following points with regard to applications for import and export permits:—

(1) Where goods are classified by weight, the weight must be given in the denomination (piculs, pounds or tons) laid down by the List of Headings. The Department cannot undertake the labour of converting weights given in wrong denominations and applications so made out will be refused.

(2) Where goods are classified by value, the value must be given in Hongkong currency. For the purpose of converting other currencies into Hongkong currency the demand rate of the day should be taken.

(3) From the 1st July values (in Hongkong currency) must be stated in every application. If the classification in the List of Headings is otherwise than by value, value must be stated in addition to the standard classification.

The object of this regulation is to enable the Department to compile comprehensive statistics in terms of value for the whole trade of the port.

Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill, Drill order.

Wednesday, 29th May.—5.30 p.m. N. O. O.s of 1, 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T. E. T.

"B" COMPANY.  
Tuesday, 28th May.—5.30 p.m. No. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill, Drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.  
Tuesday, 28th May.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock. No. 1 and 2 Gun Teams only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 29th May.—5.10 a.m. Drill at Headquarters. No. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 30th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Lubrum, A. C. D. Lozan, McKenna and Stapleton.

Sunday, 9th June.—Inter-gun competition for Gascoigne Shield. Time and place will be notified later.

MOUNTED SECTION.  
Monday, 27th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 30th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.  
Tuesday, 28th and Friday, 31st May.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue. Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 28th May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.  
Tuesday, 28th May.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.  
Monday, 27th and Friday, 31st May.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Osberry, Edwards (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.  
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Boyd state:—Strength.—Cadet D. R. B. Talbot is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Cadet W. F. D. Talbot is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Cadet R. G. I. Adams is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Leave.—Cadet G. A. Bind is granted leave until the 30th September, 1918.

Parades.—Wednesday, 29th May.—Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier at 5 p.m. Saturday, 1st June.—Opening of S.I. Wan Camp. Fall in at Headquarters at 1.30 p.m. The Company will then proceed to S.I. Wan by Car. No. 1 Section to stay the week-end. Not ce.

Sergeants' Mess.—A meeting of members of the Sergeants' Mess interested in the question of an annual dinner will be held at Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

No party in the House of Commons—certainly no party in proportion to its size—contains so much seasoned Parliamentary stuff as the Nationalists who are now led by Mr. Dillon. Everybody who was planted in Parliament in the earlier eighties has by now, or should have, the size and stability of oak, and the Nationalist party—largely because Mr. Parnell discovered so many juvenile prodigies—is still full of this material. Perhaps if one who has seen much of modern Parliament were asked to recall what seems most typical to him, he would go back neither to the Treasury bench nor to the other front bench which is opposite to it, but to a certain quarter below the gangway where his memory would re-enact the two dark figures of Mr. Emsley and Mr. Dillon—each one beneath the lowering brim of a silk hat, each one perfectly still and perfectly patiently sitting there for hours listening yet always apt at some incalculable moment to raise the hat and interject some remark which would set Bismarck loose. In later years, though they still sat together, each one presented to the other the shoulder which indicates a coolness of relationship, but that is a part of the modern misfortune of Irish Nationalism.

Mr. Davlin, who was the alternative leader to Mr. Dillon, has never been—like those uncles of his in the party—a House of Commons man. He is one of those members who come to Westminster to make a speech, and though the speeches have been among the good things of recent Parliamentary life, it is not in that lightly-come and lightly-go manner that great Parliamentary orations are made. Mr. Davlin has never perhaps got the rage of the House, and addresses the House rather as a public meeting, a thing which it hates to be taken for. The House of Commons is very like the piano in this respect, that one must know the art of the loud pedal and the soft pedal and the still more difficult art of no pedal at all, and these refinements, almost instinctive with Mr. Dillon and some of his contemporaries, are not within the scope, or perhaps the ambition, of the eloquent Mr. Davlin.

Pearls are in request for the Red Cross Fund without any suggestion that they themselves may be used to heal the sick and wounded. At one time, however, pearls were believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, especially in the checking of hemorrhages and the cure of affections of the eye. It is not so very long since "powdered pearls" dropped out of the "Materia Medica," and an Indian writer, as recently as 1881, affirms their value in "the cure of leprosy and driving away imaginary fear."

The position of General Smuts in the War Cabinet becomes "curious and curious." First he was an occasional member; then he suddenly appeared, without previous notification, in the official list published in "Hansard" and on duty figured inside the "helo" on page 238 of the "War Cabinet Report" as one of the "six other members." But from the Estimates issued yesterday it appears that not only is he a War Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, but also without pay. A sum of £10,000 is provided for two Ministers without Portfolio, who must be nominated as Lord Milner and Mr. George Borne. Sir Edward Carson drew £3,495 last year, but he disappears from the new Estimates.

It cost £278,898 a year "to run" the House of Commons (including £238,000 for members' salaries) and £44,587 to work the House of Lords. For the coming year the Lords are cutting an extra item of £1,800 for their report, as they are now issuing their debates daily, like the House of Commons. In view of the fact that the Commons, who hold many and long sitting, manage with two yeomanry, the Lords, who sit neither early nor very often are doing themselves well.



## THE COLONY'S TRADE.

## A Review of 1917 Conditions.

In addition to the extracts which we gave yesterday from the Report on the Blue Book for 1917, the following matters of interest are dealt with in the reports:—

**Trade.**—As pointed out in previous years the figures which are given are meagre, and of little value, being derived from reports of ship masters which are given in round figures and several items of cargo are only entered under the heading "General." Imports show an increase of 123,025 tons compared with the year 1916. Increases are shown under the headings:—Coal, Kerosene Oil in bulk, Sandalwood, Sugar, and General, while decreases are shown in Beans, Cotton Yarn, Cotton, Hemp, Floor, Kerosene Oil (in cases), Liquid Fuel, Rattan, Rice, and Timber. The imports and exports of certified opium during the year are as follows:—

	Malaya.	China.	Patna.	Others.	Total.
Imports...	51	103	40	224	
Exports...					

Of these however the imports all came from Shanghai, and of the total export of 224 chests, 188 went to Shanghai. Seven hundred and forty chests of Persian opium were imported during the year and 745 chests were exported to Formosa. Nine hundred and ten chests of uncertified Indian opium were imported: 410 chests by the Government Monopoly and the remaining 500 chests for the Macao Opium Farmer.

**General Cargo.**—The increase of 22,703 tons is due to a greater number of Dutch and American steamers now trading with this port.

**Exports.**—These show a decrease of 7,142 tons. A decrease of 809,934 tons is shown under the head of Transit Cargo.

**Emigration and Immigration.**—Ninety-six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight emigrants left Hongkong for various places during the year 1917. (117,653) in 1916. Of these 69,255 were carried in British ships, and 37,015 in foreign ships. Ninety-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-two returning emigrants were reported to have been brought to Hongkong from the several places to which they had emigrated either from this Colony or from Coast Ports, as against 72,405 in 1916. Of these, 55,028 arrived in British ships and 43,204 in foreign ships.

**Sugar Refineries.**—During 1917 the general shortage of tonnage available for the carriage of Java sugar was responsible for an accumulation of unprecedented stocks in godowns in Java, causing a slump in prices which involved severe losses to holders. One result in China—Hongkong's main market—was a shortage of Java, which was in part responsible for the strong demand for Hongkong Refined which obtained throughout the greater part of the year. Prices in China ruled low, governed mainly by the influx of heavy shipments of Japanese sugar, and the prevailing high rate of silver exchange which benefited Japan. Offers of local Refined would have been considerably greater but for the incidence of political unrest in China during the last two months of the year. India and the Persian Gulf have continued to draw substantial supplies from Hongkong.

**Cotton Yarn.**—During the twelve months under review, trade was smaller in volume than the previous year, due to war conditions, but the monetary influence on trade, and with prices in some instances almost double previous days, the trade was considerably reduced. The Japanese and Shanghai Mills continued to export their operations in the South as well as in other parts of China.

**Rope Making.**—The demand for Manila Cordage was fairly

good throughout the year and the total turnover showed a slight improvement on that of the previous twelve months but business in this commodity was greatly hampered by the high cost of raw material and difficulty of obtaining freight room even at enhanced rates.

**Cement Making.**—The demand continued good during the year 1917 although there were difficulties in obtaining freight room and the high exchange adversely affected business with gold standard countries. Owing to the high price of raw materials it was necessary to raise selling prices, but in spite of this the turnover compares favourably with 1916.

**Tin.**—The business in this commodity considerably increased in comparison with 1916, the demand from Europe and America being much greater. Imports from Yunnan in 1917 amounted to about 11,000 tons and from Kwangsi to about 200 tons, as against 8,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively in 1916. During the year about 200 tons were exported to Japan, 1,400 tons to Shanghai and other China Coast Ports, and 13,000 tons to Europe, Canada, and the United States of America.

**Rattan and Fibre Furniture.**—The value of rattan and fibre furniture exported in 1917 declined to \$200,000 from about \$600,000, owing to the scarcity of tonnage and the enormous increase in freight rates. Materials for making up this furniture were, however, exported in larger quantities; rattan came to the value of about \$1,500,000, and grass and reed to the value of about \$130,000 were shipped against \$500,000 and \$80,000 respectively in 1916.

**Lard.**—There were great demands from both Europe and South America with the result that the business was increased to nearly twice as much as that in 1916.

**Forestry, Agriculture, and Banyan.**—Over 42,000 pine tree seedlings were planted on the Fanning Golf Course, nearly 4,000 on the hills above Taihang, and 3,000 in the Tetam catchment area. On the Fanning hills 15 pounds of pine tree seeds were sown, 27 pounds on Mt. Kallet, and 19 pounds on the hills above Rannise Bay. About 40,000 pine tree seedlings were raised for planting in 1917. Near Deep Water Bay 2,150 broad-leaved trees were planted, 300 in the Poku'am valley, and 100 in the Sakunpo valley. Cloves on 11,500 broad-leaved trees were planted on the hills at Fanning and 45 Banyans on Cheung Chan Island. In Hongkong and Kowloon, in various places, about 900 flowering trees and shrubs, over 100 broad-leaved trees, and nearly 200 creepers were planted. Nearly 4,000 flowering trees and shrubs were planted round the Fanning Golf Course in addition to the broad-leaved trees already mentioned. Over 5,000,000 square feet were cleared of undergrowth in connection with anti-malarial measures.

In connection with survey work over 1,750,000 square feet of undergrowth were cleared. Vegetables were grown in the economic garden at Fanning for demonstration purposes. From the tea plantation near Lead Mine Pass in the New Territories 250 cases of tea were shipped to Assam.

Several additions to the Flora of Hongkong were made during the year. **Land Grants and General Value of Land.**—The net amount of premium received from sales of Crown land and pier rights for the year 1917 was \$148,083—a decrease of \$55,148 on the preceding year and \$45,657 less than the average for the past five years. In the New Territories the net amount received for premium on sales of land was \$11,622, being a decrease of \$123,213 on the preceding year. The total area of land granted during the year was 142 acres of which 122 acres were situated in the New Territories; the total area of land returned was 91 acres.

**Typhoon Warning.**—The telegram given below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon on May 24:—Typhoon or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

## "THE BOOMERANG."

The Frawley Company in Farical Comedy.

After playing in what, in the language of the theatre, is known as "straight" or "legitimate" drama, the Frawley Company, in the Theatre Royal last night, appeared in what was unquestionably farical comedy. "The Boomerang" proved to be a three act farce of a very broad character, not particularly clever either in construction or in dialogue, but, from the very nature of the absurdity of the situations created, amusing and entertaining, all the more so as it was very well acted, with plenty of American vitality and crispness. The plot or story of the play dealt chiefly with the successful experiment of a very "modern" doctor to cure a young man of the deleterious effects of an unfortunate love affair which had left him highly nervous, jealous and despairing. The physician's cure, which involved a complete month's treatment, was of the most practical description and was all the more efficacious by reason of the doctor's own very pronounced views on love and love affairs in general. Of course, this very practical doctor's turn comes when Capid, with a boomerang blow, pierces him badly and leads him a victim to the charms of his own young lady assistant, whose impending departure under what appear to be highly romantic circumstances causes the unromantic doctor to feel very much as his loved one patient had felt before the "cure." It all ends very happily. The "cure" was eminently successful, the young couple chiefly concerned making up their differences and the effects of the boomerang blow upon the genial doctor also being remedied.

As the love-sick youth, Bodd Woodbridge, Mr. W. D. Howard sustained his part very ably, while as Dr. Gerald Summer, Mr. Henry Mortimer was extremely good by reason chiefly of the refreshing vitality that he introduced into the part. Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker was indeed a very charming Virginia Xyla, a part which she played with irresistible sweetness. And she it was who directed the boomerang—doing so very deftly. Miss Florence Chapman, as Grace Tyler, and Miss Arznetta Lloyd, as Marion Summer, likewise did very well in their comparatively small parts. As Mrs. Creighton Woodbridge, Miss Valentine Sidney was extremely good. The other parts being of a minor nature call for no special comment except that they were one and all efficiently played.

To-night the Company produce "Tiger Rose."

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—**Promotion.**—The Hon. C.S.P. approves the re-appointment of P.O. 5 Chow U Ting to the rank of Sergeant, Search Supervisors' Squad.

**Parades.**—Units will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes.

Monday, May 27.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, May 28.—No. 3 Company. Ambulance and Baggage and Drummers.

Wednesday, May 29.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, May 30.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, May 31.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

## ARE YOU UNHAPPY

for so silly good reason? If so the cause most probably is disordered liver. You can easily prove this with the help of



the little gentle-pellet nature laxatives which have made many gloomy, ill-tempered, liverish, bilious, constipated people cheerful and bright.

Of all ailments, or post free for 60 cents the vital from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 E. Duane Road, Shanghai.

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

It is reported that Dr. Sun has declared that although he will not stay in Canton, Sun Huog-ye will be his representative in the New Government as one of the seven controllers of the Administration Department.

Wu Ting-fang and Ng King-lin, the President of the Parliament, have agreed to submit to the House the vote of \$1,200,000 demanded by Dr. Sun, but with regard to the war bonds which have been sold the sum is too large to be considered. It is said that a report from the Military Government declares that the bonds sold amount to over \$5,000,000.

Some Chinese and Japanese merchants have offered various sums for the purchase privately of the gunboat Kwong Hoi, the highest of which is \$900,000, but the Authority still intends to sell it by public auction.

On the resignation of the Generalissimo all the officials in the Military Government are leaving Canton in great numbers. Most of them are going either to Hongkong or Macao.

**Hongkong's School Pupils.**—It is reported in the Report on the Blue Book for 1917, that the total number of pupils at schools in the Colony, excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories, on December 31, 1917, were 23,935. Of these, 8,474 were in English schools and 15,461 in Vernacular schools.

**Ships' Logs.**—In addition to meteorological registers kept at about 40 stations in China, meteorological logs were received at the Hongkong Observatory last year from 85 ships operating in the Far East. These logs, representing 3,787 day's observations, have been utilised for verifying typhoon tracks. The corresponding figures for the year 1916 were 158 and 7,456.

**Revenue from Buys.**—Hongkong's harbour moorings consist of 9 A Class, 15 B Class, and 21 C Class buoys, making a total of 45 buoys. The 9 A Class buoys in use during last year averaged 1,985 days rent at \$8 per day, the 15 B Class buoys averaged 3,480 days rent at \$6 per day, and the 21 C Class buoys averaged 6,099 days rent at \$4 per day, making a total revenue of \$61,158.

**Survey of Vessels.**—The total number of vessels surveyed for passenger certificate and bottom inspection in Hongkong during 1917 was 141 vessels of 329,263 gross tons, 85 being surveyed at Kowloon Dock, 41 at Taikoo Dock, 8 at Canton Dock, 2 at Aberdeen Dock, and 12 on Chinese ships; the remainder being surveyed in the harbour on bottom certificates previously granted at Hongkong or Shanghai.

**Sunday Cargo Working.**—There were 1,108 permits for Sunday cargo working issued during last year, as compared with 988 in 1916. Of these, 320 were not used as the ships did not arrive up to time, and in some cases it was found unnecessary to work cargo on the Sunday. The revenue collected under this head amounted to \$133,675 as against \$116,000 in 1916. The increase is due to the shortage of tonnage and the anxiety of ship owners to get their ships away from port as soon as possible.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON MONDAY

the 7th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

**THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 200 and SECTION E AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 200. Together with the messuages and shops thereon known as Nos. 118 & 120 DES VŒUX ROAD WEST.

IN ONE LOT.

The area of the property is about 2,400 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Vœux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors.

or To MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

For MOJI & VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOE,"

WILL leave Hongkong on or about 30th May. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st and 2nd. Class Passengers at moderate rates. For further particulars please apply to:—

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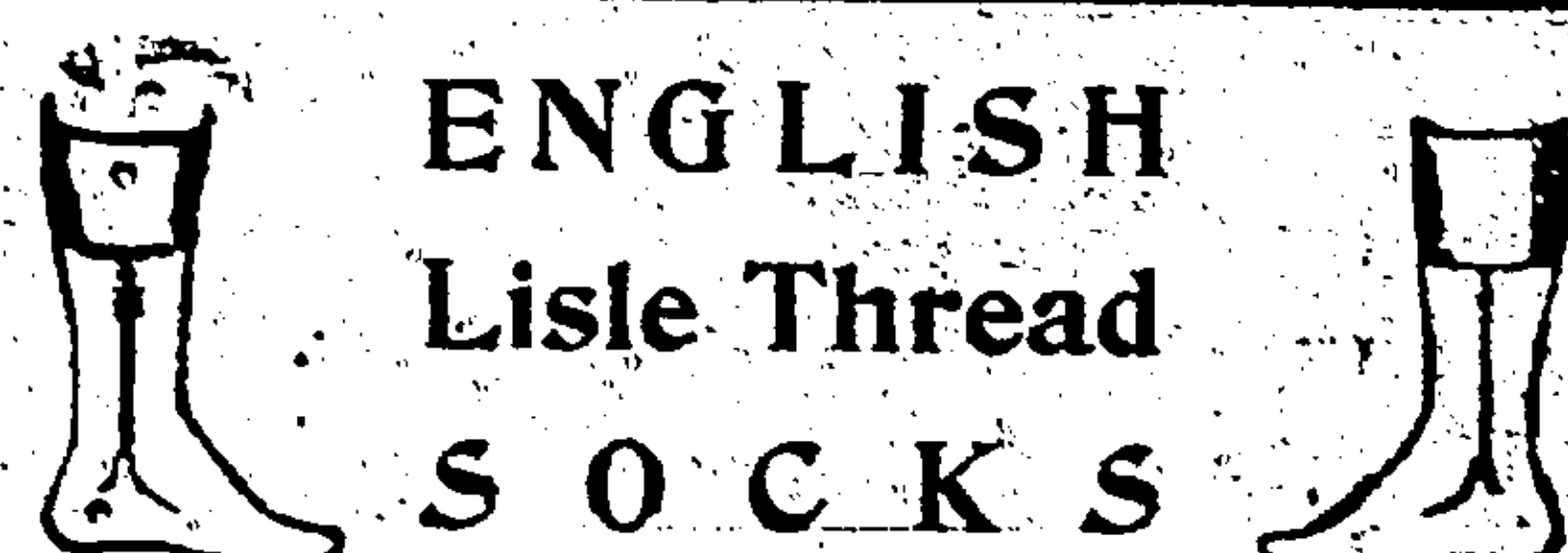
Tel. 215, Sub. Ex. 23, Hongkong, 24th May, 1918.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

May 24, 25, 26 & 27.

— THE —  
ON-THE-SQUARE  
— GIRL —

A beautiful and touching story, gorgeous production, and Molly King at her best, make this G. I. d. Rooster drama the greatest 5-part film ever shown in the Far East.



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Made from a strong soft thread, are light in weight, very durable and extremely comfortable and cool in wear. Stocked in Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Grey, either plain or with embroidered Clow.

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THEY ARE MADE IN

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SHORT SLEEVES.

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RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case, 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

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Wine Merchants  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June, 19th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July, 17th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

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Chater Road.  
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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	MON. 27th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	TUES. 28th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th, July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th May.

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Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

*Fushimi Maru	TUES. 11th June, at 11 a.m.
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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KOREA MARU	13,000	3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	8th June.
TERO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	21st November.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
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Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 28th May at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgson	FRI. 31st May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals, and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues. 28th May at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed. 29th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun. 2nd May at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA	—	—

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Sailors' Parliamentary Candidates.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union having decided to run 12 candidates for Parliament the executive committee of the union has unanimously endorsed the candidature (which have already been announced) of Mr. Catherly (general secretary), of Bootle, and of Mr. J. R. Bell for West Ham. Among other candidature to be dealt with later are those of Mr. Henton (Barry) and Mr. Gunning (Swansea). It is also expected a candidate will be run for Aberdeen.

New Steamship Line for Sweden. Roderi Aktiebolaget Cosmos (the Cosmos Steamship Co. Ltd.) has been formed in Stockholm with a minimum and maximum capital of 3,000,000 crowns and 9,000,000 crowns. For the account of this company, Aktiebolaget Alson and Wright have contracted with the Oresunds shipbuilding plant for the construction of ten steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 55,000, of which six are of 4,000 gross tons and four of 8,000 gross tons. The steamers are to be delivered within the next few years, and will be of the shelter-deck type, fitted with the most modern turbine machinery, and having a guaranteed speed of at least 10 knots loaded.

U.S. Marine Insurance Surveys Authorized. The United States War Trade Board has authorized boards of marine underwriters and marine insurance companies to participate in surveys to determine the cause and extent of loss of cargoes and vessels, and to issue certificates showing the findings of such surveys, notwithstanding that the persons who ultimately may be entitled to the insurance money are "enemies" or "allies of enemies." This action has been taken in order that the insurance companies may proceed with their usual investigations of marine losses regardless of the interests involved, but it does not authorize the payment of any insurance money to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy."

Quicker Turn-Round of Ships. "The Times" has received communication from Mr. Percy G. Donald, managing director of Robinson, Drew and Clydesdale, Ltd., with reference to the importance of efficient shiploading and unloading which was emphasized in a letter from Mr. Cecil E. Turner, published in "The Times" recently. In his letter Mr. Donald writes: "Professor W. S. Abell recently stated in an address to the Institute of Naval Architects that half the time of our merchant vessels was spent in port. We believe it to be more, but we have adopted his estimate in the figures below. These we trust may serve to rivet a little more attention to the matter. (a) Our present shipbuilding programme equals 1,000,000 gross tons per year. (b) The total of Allied merchant tonnage (1916) is 33,000,000 gross tons. (c) The acceleration of 1914 per cent in loading and discharging vessels as applied to such total tonnage would mean a gain equal to our annual loss by German submarines. (d) Half the Allied tonnage wasted in port is equal to present shipbuilding capacity for 1914 years, or Germany's average rate of sinking for eight years. (e) Seven-and-a-quarter per cent acceleration only on our loading and unloading is equivalent to an entire year's British shipbuilding. "We are prepared to demonstrate that from 10 per cent to 25 per cent acceleration is possible at many ports. The only official view, however, that seems to prevail at the moment is for more cranes and more men, both correct in their right place and quantity, but at present seriously wasted. The United States War Trade Board have placed the unloading problem to the fore in their shipping programme. A competition in various types of cargo handling as well as shipbuilding would give some startling figures of waste if based on the following fundamentals:—(1) Tons unloaded per hour per man employed; (2) inclusive cost per ton of unloading; (3) gross ship tons lying idle per day per port. As at present constituted, several departments are dealing with a part only of cargo-handling. Instead of one authority being entirely responsible. The official view of the importance of this matter may be judged by the relaxation to low manufacturing priorities (under which it is impossible to secure either men or material) of schemes for speeding up loading and unloading, ordered by shipowners and dock authorities at our various ports."



"Paris no longer sets the fashion in hairdressing," said the manager of a well-known West End firm yesterday. "We have to make our own style, and there has been little change for the last



## EMPIRE DAY.

## HOW HONGKONG HAS OBSERVED IT.

## ROLL OF HONOUR UNVEILED AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Empire Day has been observed in Hongkong to-day, in common with celebrations in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions. In the morning, there were largely-attended services for children both in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, while a gathering also took place at St. Joseph's College, at which prizes were presented to scholars for essays on the British Empire. Just before the fifth hour, an important gathering was held at the Hongkong Club, when His Excellency the Governor unveiled a Roll of Honour in the presence of many of the Colony's leading residents. The annual "Bible" Meeting promoted by the Police Reserve commenced at King's Park range this morning and had not concluded when we went to press. A general holiday air has prevailed in the city, business being practically suspended after fifteen.

## Hongkong Club Roll of Honour.

Considerable interest was taken by members of the Hongkong Club in the unveiling of the Roll of Honour bearing the names of members of the Club volunteered for active service and the names of others who have made the supreme sacrifice. Of the latter there are fifteen, and over 180 of those who have gone to the front. The unveiling ceremony took place in the Hall of the Club and was performed by His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, A. D. C. There was a very large number of members present to witness a very interesting and impressive function. The Roll of Honour bore the following names:—

## KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Chapman, B.F.—Lieut. R.G.A., Hongkong-Singapore Battalion; R.G.A.; Killed in Palestine, 19th April, 1917.

Cunningham, C. O. F.—2nd Lieut., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Killed in Flanders, 19th May, 1918.

Delaney, P.—Sous-Lieut., 138th Regiment d'Infanterie.

Deane, A. F.—2nd Lieutenant, 187th Machine Gun Corps; Killed in action in France.

Elborough, A. O. E.—Captain, K.O.Y.L.I.; Died of Wounds, 10th July, 1915.

Grissel, F.—2nd Lieut., Coldstream Guards; Killed in Action, 15th September, 1915.

Gull, L.—2nd Lieut. Machine Gun Corps; Killed in Action, July, 1917.

Grasson, J. E.—2nd Lieut., 3rd Cheshire Regiment; Killed in Flanders, 27th May, 1915.

Munro, B. G.—2nd Lieut., 2nd Battalion, London Irish Rifles, M.C., D.S.O.; Died of Wounds, 19th September, 1916.

Robinson, F. H., M.O.—Lieut., 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Attached 3rd Nigerian Regiment; Killed in Action in East Africa, October, 1917.

Richardson, F.—Capt., First 24th London Regiment (Queen's); Killed in Action, 7th June, 1917.

Stokes, R. A.—2nd Lieut., K.O.Y.L.I.; Killed in action in France, 24th February, 1917.

Shewan, A. D.—Captain, 11th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Killed in action in Flanders, 15th August, 1916.

Thorne, G. S.—Captain, R.F.C., shot down east of Arras, 18th March, 1917.

Walker, O.N.G.—Lieutenant; Killed in action at Dardanelles, 1st August, 1915.

## GONE TO THE FRONT.

Dr. J. C. Dalmahoy Allan, H. G. Allen, C. M. Alport, R. N. Anderson, R. D. Atkinson.

J. T. Bagram, F. H. Baker, L. M. Bayly, R. O. Beaumont, F. E. Bell, H. D. Bell, J. Bentley, C. F. Bird, L. G. Bird, C. Blaker, B. T. Boothby, John Bouch, A. O. Brown, (Labour Corps), T. H. G. Brayfield, M. F. Breen, A. H. Bremner, J. K. Brownrigg, G. K. Hall Branton, O. H. Buckingham, D. Burlingham, P. R. Butler, (Labour Corps).

S. B. Carill, E. Carpmel, W. J. Carrie, A. R. Cavalier (Labour Corps), D. G. Cheesman, J. Clark, P. H. Cobb, T. E. Cooker, A. E. Cooley, Dr. A. L. E. F. Coleman, J. Coulthart, F. Mc. D. Courtney.

T. Dallin, A. J. Darby, A. L. Dawson, H. L. Denny (Labour Corps), P. S. Dixon, W. G. Dove, A. O. Elton, W. B. Elwes.

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, J. O. Fletcher, C. M. Forrest, C. B. Frost.

A. L. Gace, F. A. Gace, M. Garibaldi, H. G. Gerin.

A. H. Gillingham, J. H. Gordon, E. W. H. Graham, H. O. Gray, L. S. Greenhill, Dr. P. Grove.

E. Hall, F. O. Hall, F. T. Hall, B. H. O. Hallows, O. N. M. Hamilton, H. B. B. Hancock, M. B. Harris, R. V. Harris, G. de V. de Havilland, H. G. Hogarty, H. S. Hills, T. W. Hill, Dr. H. G. Hobson, R. F. Hodges, A. O. Holborow, H. K. Holmes.

J. Bell Irving, F. E. Joeland, F. W. James, H. L. Jones.

O. O. Kench, H. M. Kendall, W. B. Knight.

H. de Laet, E. B. Lambert, E. P. H. Lang, L. V. Lang, D. M. Larkins, C. Lawder, R. W. Lee-Jones, H. W. Lester, D. J. Lewis, J. D. Lloyd, M. H. Logan, R. F. Long.

H. R. Makin, F. R. Mann, Dr. O. Marriott, W. B. Marshall, O. F. Mason, P. Mathieson, J. S. McQuinn, J. F. Macgregor, J. H. McMurtrie, G. Makin, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. V. Monk, H. W. Moon, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, A. Murdoch, L. N. Murphy, C. Mycock.

G. Norrington, A. D. Openshaw, A. J. Patterson, Dr. W. W. Pearce, H. Handley Pegg, H. N. Pountney, W. A. Powell, A. M. Preston, B. de Preville, A. B. Purves.

Jas. Ralston, W. A. Ray (Labour Corps), E. B. Reed, G. A. Robinson, L. Ross, A. J. W. Rosser, O. S. B. Rowe, N. H. Rutherford.

R. J. Saunders, G. B. Sayer, L. Scott, G. Rowther Smith, E. J. Grant Smith (Labour Corps), N. L. Smith, R. Melville Smith, Roy E. St. Amory, H. S. Sweeting, J. K. Swire, D. V. Stevenson.

A. Tamperley, J. J. Thompson, E. H. Thomas, H. P. Thomas.

E. J. T. Warren (Labour Corps), W. E. Warburton, T. G. West, M. E. Weatherall, H. West, E. G. White (Labour Corps), A. Whitmarsh, R. H. Whittall, L. M. Whyte, A. M. Wilkie, H. Wilkins, E. H. Wilkinson, H. V. Wilkinson, O. Wilson, G. M. D. Wolf, E. Wrightson.

D. H. G. Young.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak said:—Gentlemen, on your behalf I have pleasure in welcoming His Excellency, who has during the past few weeks for the second time done us the honor of entering the Club, and to ask him, on your behalf, to unveil our Roll of Honour. In doing so, I should like to explain that the Roll which appears on the board after the unveiling is necessarily somewhat imperfect and only of a temporary nature. It would have been unveiled long before this but for the fact that we have been held up in the first place by the silver wreaths being an unduly long time before they were completed and, in the second place, because it was exceedingly difficult to compile an accurate list and it must necessarily follow that some of the names appearing on the board may be slightly inaccurate. This will be remedied when the memorial becomes a permanent one and when the Honorary Architect, Mr. Bird, replaces it with a permanent memorial in brass. I have much pleasure in asking His Excellency to unveil the Hongkong Club Roll of Honour.

His Excellency said:—I am especially honoured in unveiling this tablet.

The tablet had been unveiled with Union Jacks and at this

stage His Excellency pulled the cord, the Band of the 18th Infantry at the same playing the National Anthem.

Continuing, His Excellency said:—The names of the men on the right tablet are the names of men who have volunteered their services. Their names will always be held in grateful and reverent remembrance. When I scan these names on the left, I am reminded of the magnificent lines of Rupert Brooke, himself one who has made the supreme sacrifice:—

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich dead!"

"There's none of these so lonely and poor of old, But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold."

"These laid the world away; poured out the red Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be"

"Of work and joy, and that unhoped serene, That men call age; and those who would have been, Their sons, they gave, their immortality."

And shall we not strive to emulate their example of self-sacrifice? It behooves each one of us to put forth his utmost energy to the work allotted to him and to practise in each day of his life that charity which teaches self-denial, patience, loving kindness, faith and hope. And to those amongst us in whose veins the red sweet wine of youth surges strongly, and who are debased from actual fighting, I would say, remember that this war is not waged with the sword alone but by the whole nation, men and women, mobilised for one common effort each according to the duty assigned to him. Do not forget that "They also serve who only stand and wait." Let us then all go forward animated by the common object of winning the cause for which these our friends and hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and brave Allies have given and are giving their lives. (Applause).

This concluded the ceremony.

St. John's Cathedral.

There was a very large attendance at St. John's Cathedral, nearly 800 children being present besides a considerable number of adults, all the seating accommodation being taken. The following schools were represented:—

Queen's College, Ellis Kadourie, Salingpung, Praya East School, Indian School, Kowloon British School, Victoria British School, Peak School, Belliois Public Schools, Diocesan Girls' School, Diocesan Boys' School, St. Stephen's Boys' School, St. Stephen's Girls' School, St. Paul's College, and the Military School. The Boy Scouts, in charge of Lieutenant Beard, and the Girl Guides were also present.

Amongst those present at the service were His Excellency the Governor (Sir Harry May) and Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), and Mr. E. Irving (Director of Education).

During the service, special hymns appropriate to the occasion were sung, including "O Lord, the God of Battles," "Land of our birth, we pledge to Thee" and "O God Our Help in Ages Past." The special prayers offered all had reference to the war. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, the lessons being read by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, while the Venerable Archdeacon Barnett delivered an address.

In the course of his address, Archdeacon Barnett said:—Boys and Girls:—I am to speak to you to-day on loyalty. You will not find the word in the Bible, but the thing itself is there—everywhere. You will remember these words in Revelation 2.10, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give you the crown of life." This is a call of loyalty for each one of us, with the promise attached that loyalty extracts from life the very best that life has to give. Loyalty, then, is being faithful, even though you may have to die for it. Loyalty will not allow you always to be thinking of yourself, of your likes and dislikes. You will not always be asking how much you are going to get out of it before you act for others. Selfishness of this kind makes a

clacker. Loyalty makes a hero.

Loyalty and selfishness are ever opposed to each other, they are deadly enemies; they belong to rival camps. I take an example of what I mean from school life. Two boys, "A" and "B," are footballers—good enough to be in the first team. Both are chosen to play in a school's match. But there has also been fixed for that day a picnic with a motor ride, and bathing and plenty of good things to eat. Now, the picnic attracts them both, but "A" argues with himself thus: "If I go to the picnic they will have to find another man, and my absence may weaken the team and possibly lose them the match. I'll stick to the school." On the other hand, "B" says: "You see I've played all the season and it's getting hot. In any case I'm full up of football. Let them get a 'sub.' I'll go and enjoy myself in my own way."

He never thinks of his duty to the team, of what he owes to his school, only of his own likes and dislikes. And the result is a clacker, while "A" proves his loyalty by placing his school before his own self-pleasing. There is no place like the school in which to learn loyalty. So I say to every boy and girl here to-day, do your level best for your own school—in study, in play, in maintaining its good name during holidays and afterwards. Loyalty to your school should make you become loyal and true citizens of our world-wide Empire of which you are learning. This is why I press it.

When I was in England everywhere I saw great placards showing six words "Your King and Country Need You." Remember these words, for when you are men and women these words will still be true: "Your King and Country Need You," but it is only if you are loyal that you will be of much use to King and Country. There is an example of school-boy loyalty that did me good to hear first-hand. When the great war broke out there were living in North China three sons of a schoolmaster missionary. The two elder boys resigned their business appointments at once to join up. The youngest had not yet left school. He begged his father to allow him to accompany his brothers to England. He was a well-developed, tall, athletic lad. When he presented himself before the recruiting sergeant he was asked his age. "Seventeen," said the sergeant, "a big fellow like you must be nineteen years old if a day." "No," answered the lad, "I am still under eighteen years and I am not going to tell a lie about it."

"Then," replied the sergeant, "better go home to your mummy. We don't want you here." The lad was terribly disappointed to be turned down after going all the way from China to London to enlist. But mark his loyalty. Within three weeks he was on his way to Canada where he worked hard on the land for eighteen months to make himself fit. Then, on his nineteenth birthday, before breakfast, he put himself at the recruiting office and enlisted. You see what I mean when I say that a boy cultivates loyalty he cannot become a clacker through just trying to please himself. The same is true of girls. England would be in serious plight to-day were it not for the magnificent loyalty of her girls and women. No words can express our admiration for the way in which they have put aside their personal preferences and are freely giving themselves to take their full share in saving our Empire from destruction in this hour of its greatest peril. You have all heard of the boy Jack Cornwell. He was just an ordinary boy, but at school he showed himself always loyal. "He was one," said his master, "whom I could always trust." At 16 years of age he joined the British cruiser Chester. Then came the 31st May, 1915, nearly two years ago. That was the day of the great Jutland naval engagement, when the German Grand Fleet was driven back ignominiously by the British into the shelter of its own harbours. Jack Cornwell's place was on the command of the forward gun on board the Chester. Soon all the gunners at that point had been killed or wounded. He himself was badly wounded also. Moreover, his gun could not be used. Still, he stood to his post, all covered in blood, until his ship came out of action. His captain and his admiral both

commended him for special gallantry, and although he died very soon of his wounds the King conferred on him the highest distinction in the Empire for valour—the Victoria Cross. If you wish to cultivate a character for loyalty you must do what Jack Cornwell did—be faithful to whatever law you are living under at any time, whether in home, or school, or office, or in the service. Satisfaction in life is not to be found in doing only the things we like best. This will make a selfish man, a selfish woman. And selfishness corrodes loyalty, just as rust eats away good iron. Be loyal, and you will be noble. Be faithful, and life's best will come to you. He that loathes his life shall save it. But the greatest example of loyalty in all history is Jesus Christ. From a boy onward He had one fixed purpose, to please His Father. Nothing could ever turn Him from this purpose. He never thought of pleasing himself. He never failed in his duty. But He was not satisfied with this loyalty for himself alone. He spent His time in trying to persuade others to be loyal too. And this is still His great purpose—that boys and girls, men and women should be loyal to God. Loyalty cost Him his life but it has given Him a name above every other name in the world: So now He says to each of us: Be thou loyal to God and you shall receive the very best that life has to give. Remember that you belong to the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Do not boast about it, but thank God for this wonderful inheritance. He has bequeathed to you. To you who are growing up there comes a great trust—the responsibility to pass on undimmed the light and glory of Empire which you are receiving from those who have made the name of England great. You are coming citizens of a State that stands for right, truth and honour. To maintain this Empire unbroken in the world, men and women too, for nearly four years past have been giving their dearest life's treasure. I have seen the men returning from the battle-front with smarting wounds and maimed bodies too crushed to carry their weight. But everyone bore himself as a hero should. I have seen empty seats in many a lovely home, while mothers and wives and sisters face the gap in the family circle with a fortitude that commands our humblest homage. It is for you who assemble in this Cathedral to-day to prove yourselves worthy successors of these heroes and heroines who are suffering so severely that you may in due time enter upon your inheritance without shame. They are faithful, even though they have to suffer and die for it. Imitate their example of loyalty. Adopt as your life's motto, "For God and Country."

Take Jesus Christ as your pattern in loyalty, and determine that God helping, you will contribute your share of value, of character, of greatness to the land that gave you birth. Loyalty, like every great possession, is costly to obtain, but it is worth all you may have to pay for it. Loyalty to God and country will bring you the very richest rewards that life can give—the consciousness of a well-fought fight in a cause that can never be defeated.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A commemorative service for the Catholic Schools of Hongkong and Kowloon was held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock this morning. His Lordship Bishop Posson officiated, being assisted by the clergy and students of the Cathedral Seminary. A special form of service was used, ending with the singing of the National Anthem. The schools participating were:—Garrison School of Hongkong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis' Industrial School (West Point), Yauwatti Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaukiwan Chinese School, Kowloon Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-Ying School (Mosque Street).

The Bishop, in his address, said:—Dear Children,—Empire

Day brings us once again to

gather. We are here congregated to thank God once more for the happy and safe shelter that we find under the English flag, for "England," says the Bishop of Northampton when preaching at the unveiling of the War Shrine at Northampton, "in spite of her faults, is still the champion of religious liberty and free democracy. Moreover she has poured forth floods of benevolence that have astonished the whole world."

One of this acts of benevolence is the careful consideration that is given to education everywhere under the British flag in order that on the part of the State, not only may it be equally given to all, without any difference of creed, of the relative position of the children of the rich and of the poor; but also to secure that religion had a proper place and be applied to all social problems in the curriculum of studies, so that, as Father Vaughan says, children learn how to cultivate the sense of self-governing responsibility and be inspired by lofty, holy, generous and honourable principles and thus become men of character, that is to say, men able to perform their duties towards the Church and the State in a proper and efficient manner. Both the Church and the State have a mission from God to aid and guide us in working out our destiny in this world. Both have claim to our allegiance. To each, therefore, in its special sphere, we owe certain duties, binding us in conscience. Without the proper performance of these duties not only will your life be useless to yourselves and society, but it may also be harmful. How, then, will you be able to perform these duties in future life, as Fr. Vaughan says, you do not learn how to perform them? One of the first things you have to do in order that your studies may really become useful to you in future is that you must daily occupy yourself in studying all the time that is set apart for it, neither more nor less. It is a true saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Time is required for necessary rest and prayer and a certain portion of it for physical exercises, because the development of the mind must ever go hand in hand with that of the body. "A sound mind in a sound body" should be your motto. Secondly, you must study every day so that none of the subjects forming the curriculum of your studies are neglected. Do not apply all your diligence only when the time for examination is near. By doing so you will only cram your minds to be released on the sheet of examination paper and left there. Remember that it is not enough that you should learn to be able to write without mistakes in grammar. You must learn to be able to speak clearly, pleasantly and without affectation. It is even more useless to study your lessons at the last moment so as to be able to repeat them parrot-like and by rote if your mind is not nourished with that ideal spiritual and practical knowledge which is necessary for the performance of the duties of life. Those children who commit a great mistake also who have not any other end in study than a too quick attempt to obtain certain small means of livelihood. Such children will never succeed in anything; they will never be able to satisfy either themselves or others. Those children commit a mistake also who have no other end in view than merely competitive efforts and remain satisfied so long as they can claim to be "first" in the examination. I ask you, dear children, and hope that you will avoid these mistakes. I hope that you will understand that to study properly is to till the ground of your mind and to sow the seed in your heart, and to train the faculties of your soul so that they may be the means to cause the seed to grow continually of itself during the course of your life and so make of you good and faithful citizens.

Since 1913, the year of its formation, the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association has annually presented prizes to be competed for by the scholars of the school in an Empire Day essay competition, and at the College this

morning an interesting ceremony was performed, when Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, presented the prizes won this year.

The boys of the College assembled at 3.15, there being a muster of some 600. The papers had previously been submitted by the Director of the College to Mr. Ralphs for adjudication, and the awards he had made were as follows:—

Class 1.—L. Xavier.

Class 2.—Clement A. Braga.

Class 3A.—W. Noronha.

Class 3B.—B. Aubouy.

Class 4A.—Hugh Braga.

Class 4B.—A. de Jesus.

Class 5A.—A. M. Xavier.

Class 5B.—O. Kai Man.

Class 5C.—J. Moutalo.

Kowloon.—L. Sousa.

It will thus be seen that, altogether, ten prizes were given this year, this being an increase of two prizes presented for the new Kowloon Branch.

After Mr. Ralphs had made the presentation, he addressed the boys, saying:—I have to thank you for again so kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes won by various students for Empire Day essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best essays submitted. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as most of the papers I read, and especially those in Class 1, were very good indeed, and I congratulate the writers on their efforts. Last year when addressing you I remarked that the story of the building of the Empire was too long to be told in a brief address; I am glad to find that this story has evidently been learned during the year, as it is dealt with at considerable length in the essays sent in by Class 1 and Class 2 pupils. I take the opportunity of congratulating St. Joseph's College upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association, the members of which are old pupils of the College, for generously providing prizes, annually for Empire Day essays. It is not necessary to remind you of the object of Empire Day—you have all dealt with it more or less in your essays; one of the younger boys summed it up by writing "On this day, people think about the British Empire." We think of the British Empire, and of all that it implies; not only of its greatness and the benefits and privileges enjoyed by all who dwell within it, but of the obligation which those privileges and benefits carry with them, the obligation of duties to the Empire. That duty, which must be based on patriotism or it will be only half-hearted, requires us to be above all things self-sacrificing, to put our own selfish desires for ease and comfort last, and to devote all our energies to the common good. Upon each one of you will fall, as you grow up, the duty of guarding the safety and welfare of your Motherland.

In these, your earlier years, when you are too young to shoulder a rifle and go to the front, your first duty is to prepare by training yourselves, by strict discipline of mind and body, for the struggle which inevitably lies before you, if you intend to maintain the Empire in the glorious position which has been won for it by those men and women of our race who, regardless of danger or discomfort, have carried the flag to every corner of the earth, and carried with that flag the spirit of Justice and Freedom. We must, too, never lose sight of what appears to be a humbler duty, the duty of doing always and doing to the best of our ability, the work in front of us, the daily round, the common task, for it is only thus that we shall fit ourselves for more strenuous duties which await us. Hongkong has sent many men to the front, and some of these have already made the great sacrifices. We who remain, and especially you of the younger generation, that must see to it that they have not died in vain; we owe to them a memorial, and surely the greatest memorial we can build, more enduring than monuments of marble or tablets of brass, is the memorial which must be enthroned henceforth in the hearts of those for whom they died, a memorial of thankfulness.

(Continued on page 10.)

Empire Day Essays.

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Class 5B.—O. Kai Man.

Class 5C.—J. Moutalo.







TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

THE PERFECT PROGRAMME.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 445.

WITH ALL THE NEWS FROM HOME.

# "THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL."

THE FINEST 5 PART FILM EVER SHOWN IN THE FAR EAST.

## "LUCK & THE WILD WOMAN."

A side splitting comedy in 2 parts.

VICTORIA

THEATRE

### The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR  
EVERYDAY  
SMOKING"The Cigarette  
with the  
Pedigree"

## NOTICES.

## ASAHI BEER.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha  
Sole Agents  
Telephone: 204 & 122.

## NOTICE.

A. B. MOULDER &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that J. M. C. OWEN has  
resigned his position as Sec-  
retary of the abovesaid Com-  
pany.WONG CHU KUT,  
Director,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.THE HONGKONG ICE  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the creditors  
of the Company will be  
held on THURSDAY the 30th  
day of June 1918, at the Office  
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., Limited at 12 o'clock  
NOON pursuant to the provisions  
of section 181 of the Companies  
Ordinance 1911.At this meeting the creditors  
will be asked to determine  
whether an application shall be  
made to the Court for the  
appointment of any person as  
liquidator in the place of or  
jointly with Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Co., Limited, the  
Liquidators appointed by the  
Company or for the appointment  
of a Committee of inspection.JARDINE, MATHESON,  
& CO., LTD.  
Liquidators,  
The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of  
foreign rice, except such as may be  
imported by the Minister of Agriculture  
and Commerce and the persons designated  
by him, is prohibited.This prohibition is not applicable to  
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and  
Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).The Parcel Post Service to the Por-  
tuguese Colonies in West Africa and to  
Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for  
Parcels of War) is suspended.Until further notice parcels for civil  
addresses in the provinces of Udine,  
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Verice and  
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for  
transmission unless posted under the  
British War Office Permit.On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial  
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at  
the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.From the 1st May 1918 there will be  
three General deliveries daily from the  
District Post Offices except on Sunday  
and Holidays when there will be one  
delivery only.The hours of delivery will be as  
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and  
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The  
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil  
Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara,  
Bagdad, Bhera, Bussay, Calcutta, Kurrum,  
Nagpur, Quetta, Sialkot, Sukkur, Shikhar,  
Srinagar, and Zambiar is suspended  
and that piece goods, haberdashery and  
similar articles, except those intended  
for the personal use of the addressee and  
not for sale, cannot be sent to those  
offices by the parcel post, and that such  
articles if received will not be delivered  
and will be liable to confiscation."Information has been received from  
the Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st  
May 1918, the Parcel Post Office of Japan will  
collect a remittance charge for the  
addressee of parcels on which Customs  
duties or inland taxes are imposed in  
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post  
Office within 20 days from the date of  
the arrival of their arrival to be sent to  
the addressee.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honshu, Canada  
United States, Central and S.  
America and Europe via San  
Francisco 25th May, 10.30 a.m.  
Station 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30  
a.m.Shanghai and North China—25th May,  
10 a.m.

Siam—25th May, 9 a.m.

Bankok—25th May, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—25th May,  
2 p.m.Straits, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and  
Furber—25th May, Registration  
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 26th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung  
—26th May, 9 a.m.Straits, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and  
Europe—26th May, Registration  
9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 27th May.

Cebu and Manila—27th May, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 28th May.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, Aden,  
Egypt and Europe—28th May,  
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters  
10.30 a.m.Shanghai and North China—28th May,  
10 a.m.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th May,  
Noon.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

Shanghai and North China—30th May,  
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, 31st May,  
Noon.

Philippine Islands—31st May, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 1st June.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and  
Manila—1st June, 10.30 a.m.  
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30  
a.m.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

### THE FRAWLEY COY.

TO-NIGHT

(Friday,) 24th May.

### "TIGER ROSE."

SATURDAY 25th "SEVEN KEYS TO BALOPATE."

MONDAY 27th "CHEATING CHEATERS."

TUESDAY 28th "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

Prices ... \$3, \$2 &amp; \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

May 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th 1918.

### THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL.

A story of New York's fast set and of one girl  
who was on the Square.

### LUKE & THE WILD WOMAN.

Half-an hour's fun in the Harem of the Shah.

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 445.

## EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from Page 8.)

and gratitude, a determination to  
suffer hardships cheerfully to  
make any sacrifice and it need be  
to die, as they have died for the  
Empire whose watchwords are  
Justice and Freedom.Brother Aimer, the Director of  
the College, thanked Mr. Ralph  
for coming again to the College.  
He said the boys of the College  
knew and the teachers impressed  
it on their minds, that in cele-  
brating Empire Day, they were doing  
the right and fit thing. He called  
on the boys to give three rousing  
cheers for His Majesty the King.The boys having responded  
with heartiness, the National An-  
them was sung and the boys were  
later marched down to church to  
attend the commemoration service  
at nine o'clock.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

MOLLY KING  
MOLLY KING

IN

### THE ON-THE-SQUARE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL. GIRL

A story of New York's fast  
set and of one girl who  
was on the Square.

MAY 24th.

## NOTICE.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO.,  
LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN  
THAT THE TWENTIETH  
ORDINARY ANNUAL  
MEETING of this Company  
will be held at the Offices of  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &  
Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the  
30th May, 1918, at NOON, for  
the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors together  
with a Statement of Accounts to  
30th April, 1918.THE REGISTER OF  
SHARES of the Company will  
be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the  
4th May, to THURSDAY, the  
30th May 1918, INCLUSIVE.By Order of the Board of  
Directors,  
W. B. OWEN,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

## NOTICE.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

TENDERS are invited for the  
supply of Carpenters, Caul-  
kers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters,  
Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leather  
workers, to H. M. Naval Yard.  
Forms of Tender can be obtain-  
ed at the Chief Constructor's  
Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hon-  
gkong, and should be filled in and  
returned as indicated in Tender  
Form not later than noon FRI-  
DAY, 31st May, 1918.E. G. KENNETT,  
CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the SEVENTEENTH  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in  
the above Company will be held  
at the Company's Offices on  
TUESDAY, the 4th of June,  
1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report  
of the Directors and Statement  
of Accounts to the 28th February,  
1918.The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 25th of May to the 4th  
June, both days inclusive.H. O. HOLT,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George  
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria  
Hong Kong.